

The Washington Times

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Senator Quay's Freeze-Out.

Can He Terrorize the Upper House of Congress Into Creating Two More Desert States?

The Republican leaders in the Senate owe it to themselves to ask a strict accounting of the Hon. M. S. Quay. That accomplished political high-binder has undertaken to dragoon the deliberative branch of Congress into passing an unique and vicious omnibus Statehood bill.

Against that bill the Senate's ripper judgment rebels. It proposes to railroad into the Union three unfinished and experimental States. In two of the three prospective Commonwealths—New Mexico and Arizona—conditions prevail which discourage any thought of swift or permanent development. Sparsely populated, sterile and arid areas like Arizona and New Mexico can only be built by long and patient effort into strong and self-sufficient States.

Like Nevada, they must wait on distant irrigation projects and an inflow of new and fertilizing streams of population before they can measure up to the standards of eligibility met by other far Western applicants for admission within the Federal circle. Crippled and handicapped as they are at present, to admit them would only be to repeat the blunder which has given Nevada, with its dwindling population and resources, an equal place in national councils with forty-four other growing and expanding States.

To such considerations Mr. Quay and the coalition which he has organized remain persistently and obstinately blind. The senior Senator from Pennsylvania, influenced by his wish to advance the fortunes of certain political and personal friends in these two blighted Territories, is willing to sacrifice all public interests to the creation of two more dwindling, desert Western Commonwealths. He stands ready even to upset all plans for legislation at this session, to defeat the Cuban reciprocity treaty, to shelve the anti-trust measures on which the Administration has set its heart; to block the passage of appropriation bills, in order to force a vote on the admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

The Republican majority, charged with the conduct of legislation in the upper house, opposes the passage at this juncture of any omnibus Statehood bill. But by effecting an alliance with the Southern Democrats, who favor the admission of all three clamorous Territories, Mr. Quay hopes to deadlock the Senate and to impose his single will on the majority to which he owes cooperation and allegiance.

As a Republican, Mr. Quay is playing in this Statehood fight a devious and dubious role. Does he think his individual purpose can outweigh the settled and sober policy of his party in the upper branch of Congress? Does he think he can command all other legislation to wait until his own personal pledges and promises are fulfilled? It is evident that unless the Senate majority is to abdicate its functions, it is about due to strike a reckoning with the Hon. M. S. Quay.

Lawlessness and the Coal Strike

The Resort to Private Vengeance a Strong Characteristic of the American People.

The opinion recently expressed by Senator Tillman, to the effect that under such conditions as those created by the coal strike lawlessness is excusable, is a good example of one of the worst tendencies of the present generation. Senator Tillman is not altogether to blame for himself. He is a product of his time, just as a diseased excretion is one of the forms taken by impure blood; but he should not be mistaken for a healthy product, nor should he be taken as a guide.

The disposition to cast aside all the restraints of law and take private vengeance for real or fancied crime is strongly characteristic of the American people in the last decade. It is more obvious in some parts of the country than in others, and popular sentiment supports the lawbreaker in some places and condemns him in others; but it is sufficiently common to be considered as affecting the whole people; and it is about time that the intelligent and thoughtful class should give serious attention to this tendency and use their influence strongly against it.

The unthinking majority easily follow positive leadership, especially when it appeals to their passions, and they are apt to take silence as acquiescence. If three violent persons in a town decide to have a man lynched, and a hundred peaceable and law-abiding people do not wish him to be lynched, but keep silent as to their wishes, the chances are that the lynchers can collect a mob of at least two hundred to do their bidding. If, on the contrary, a few of the cooler heads strongly oppose the lynching the chances are that it will never come off.

And so it is with other things. In the light of discussion few fallacies can stand; but if those who know a foolish statement to be false do not take the trouble to contradict it, are not the unthinking justified in its acceptance? At any rate, they believe they are, and the practical result is the same.

SENATOR SPOONER'S TRIUMPH.

The History of the State of Wisconsin Furnishes No Parallel for His Unanimous Re-election.

By a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Wisconsin Legislature, assembled in caucus Wednesday evening, John C. Spooner was tendered a re-election to the United States Senate. When the hour came for the joint caucus to take action no name was presented except that of Senator Spooner, who was placed in nomination by State Senator McGillivray, and every Republican member of the two houses present at the caucus, accepting the instructions from more than 90 per cent of the party legislative conventions held in the State during the last campaign, voted to retain in the service of the State and nation the man who has proved his worth by his acts.

The history of the State of Wisconsin does not furnish a parallel for this incident. No man in public life has been opposed by more determined or more formidable enemies than those who vowed that Senator Spooner should be retired from the Senate of the United States, and no man has ever entered a political contest so poorly equipped with the peculiar abilities of the astute politician as he. Having announced in 1890 that he would not be a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his present term, Senator Spooner declined to reconsider the determination expressed at that time until the Republicans of Wis-

A BACHELOR'S SOLACE.

Across the way a taper gleams
All through the long, dark night.
I joy to see those steady beams—
They make my vigil bright.

No boon of Cupid, understand,
Brings gladness to my cup.
There dwells my wedded rival, and
Her baby keeps him up.

THOMAS B. REED AS MAN AND STATESMAN.

"A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF BLENDED CONTRADICTIONS."

By WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE, President of Bowdoin College.

A GREAT man always studies the formulas in which we try to comprehend him. For a great man is sure to have contradictory qualities mingled in his nature.

Very small men see only one of these sides, and pronounce the great man bad. To very small men Lincoln was a mere buffoon, Luther a free-liver, Socrates a busybody, and Jesus himself a glutton and a winebibber. To men who are a little larger, but still small, a great man shows two sides, but not the principle of their reconciliation, and the small man then pronounces the great man inconsistent. The biographer of Phillips Brooks in his otherwise excellent biography made the mistake of leaving out the boisterous hilarity alternating with abject depression which his intimate friends knew to be so characteristic of the great preacher. The biographer defended himself on the ground that he did not wish to destroy a unity of the impression. But in making Brooks a little more of a saint than he was he has made him a good deal less of a man.

Mr. Reed was a magnificent example of blended contradictions which small men might easily mistake for faults.

I have often heard Mr. Reed called selfish. He insisted on being paid, and paid well, for whatever he said or wrote. He was reluctant to attend alumni dinners; and an infrequent visitor to the college commencements. Indeed, it was with the greatest difficulty that he was induced to give the address last June. He said that it would cost him an enormous sacrifice of time and labor. Our most generous benefactor, to whom had been delegated the duty of inducing him to give the address, replied, as he of all men had a right to, that we all of us have to make sacrifices for the college. Mr. Reed could not deny the logic of this answer, and he came; and thus gave to the college his last important public effort.

Whoever says that Mr. Reed was selfish is bound to say in the same breath that he was also the most generous of men. For more than thirty years he was a faithful and devoted public servant, giving his time and strength to the public service for the mere fraction of a compensation he could have earned in the private practice of his profession. In all that time, though a comparatively poor man, he never so much as attempted to use public position for his private gain; and he retired from public life as poor and as honest as he entered it. He gave the greatest of gifts, himself, to the greatest of objects, his country. That was why he had

to be thrifty in the use of the little time and strength the public service left to him.

Mr. Reed was a curious combination of indolence and industry. Like Franklin Pierce before him at Bowdoin, he wasted in loafing and novel reading the first three years of his course, and then waked up and outstripped all his classmates in industry, forcing himself by tremendous exertion into the front ranks of his class. All through life, as in the case just cited, he showed extreme reluctance to undertake new tasks. Yet when once undertaken they were magnificently done.

In circumstances where other men would have been frantic with excitement or depressed with the burden of responsibility, he seemed utterly indifferent and unconcerned. Yet all this was due to a keener sensitiveness to a possible disaster than that of other men. When asked what were his feelings in the great crisis of his life, when the storm of opposition to his famous ruling was at its height, he replied: "Well, I had no feeling except that of entire serenity, and the reason was simple. I knew just what I was going to do if the House did not sustain me. When a man has decided upon a plan of action for either contingency there is no need for him to be disturbed, you know. I should simply have left the chair, resigning the Speakership, and left the House, resigning my seat in Congress. There were things that could be done, you know, outside of political life, and for my own part I had made up my mind that if political life consisted in sitting helplessly in the Speaker's chair, and seeing the majority powerless to pass legislation, I had had enough of it, and was ready to step down and out. Did it ever occur to you that it is a very soothing thing to know exactly what you are going to do if things do not go your way? You have then made yourself equal to the worst, and have only to wait and find out what was ordained before the foundation of the world."

Five months before the opening of the Fifty-first Congress I heard Mr. Reed describe clearly, calmly, resolutely, precisely what he proposed to do, and the storm that would break upon him in consequence. As Jesus owed His serenity before the high priest and procurator to the quiet hour on the Mount of Olives, where all had been foreseen and settled in advance, Mr. Reed had fought out his battle in advance in his own vivid imagination, and won his victory where all victories must be won if they are won at all, alone with himself, his duty, and his ideal, long before the actual onslaught of the enemy.

IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

Wife of New Chinese Minister to Bring Paris Fashions to Washington—Saxony's Former Crown Princess Not Deprived of All Titles—Similar Situations in Other Countries—British Officers Reinstated—Penalties for South African Surrenders Being Superseded.

From Paris Via China.

From Paris comes the news that Washington is about to be graced by a mistress who, in spite of her Chinese birth, will, according to Gallic prediction, lead the feminine fashion in the National Capital of the United States. The lady in question has made her home, it is true, in France since her childhood, being the daughter of a Chinese diplomat. She talks French without the trace of an accent, and with the exception that her complexion has a slight yellowish tinge, and her eyes an oval, rather than round, shape, there is nothing to distinguish her from the daintiest of native Parisian "clegantes."

Indeed, she has often been compared to a Parisienne playing at being an Oriental. She is affianced, so I hear from Paris, to the Siamese envoy at Washington and may shortly be expected in this country. According to those who know her, and to the fashionable "couturiers" and "modistes" at Paris, she can give points in dressing and in elegance to the most artistically attired of Parisiennes, and passes as one of the most perfectly dressed women of the French capital. I had not heard of the Siamese envoy's impending marriage until I received this news. But if he weds Mlle. Yu—for that is her name—he will be a fortunate man, and it will be strange to see a Chinese woman settling Parisian fashion in the Capital of the United States.

Crown Princess Now an Archduchess.
Although the former consort of the Saxon king apparent has through the divorce pronounced by the Saxon courts ceased to be crown princess of Saxony and there is no longer any danger of her becoming Queen of Saxony on the death of King George, yet for the present she still retains her rank and status as a princess of the deposed house of Lorraine-Tuscan, and as an archduchess and imperial princess of Austria-Hungary.

There seems to be an impression that she renounced these titles at the time of her marriage to the Saxon crown prince. But this is not the case. The act of renunciation which every Austrian archduchess makes on marrying is merely that of her rights of precedence and of the Austro-Hungarian throne. Thus, for instance, the younger daughter of the Emperor, by her act of renunciation on marriage, lost her precedence as the sovereign's daughter, acquiring that of her husband, Archduke Francis Salvator, and even the Emperor's grand-daughter, who married Prince Otto Windisch-Grätz, still remains an Austrian archduchess, though forced to be content with the precedence of a Princess Windisch-Grätz.

Love Before Titles.
It is possible that the Emperor, or else a family council of the agnates of the house of Hapsburg, and likewise of the Tuscan-Lorraine family, may deprive the ex-crown princess of her titles, rights, privileges, and status as an Austro-Hungarian archduchess, which for the present, however, she still retains. In that case her name will be stricken from the official list of the imperial house, like that of her brother, the ex-Archduke Leopold, and of her uncle, the ex-Archduke John.

There is the case of another royal princess who voluntarily and without scandal surrendered her royal rank, titles, and prerogatives in order to marry the man who had won her love, namely, the ex-Princess Pauline of Wurttemberg, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Wurttemberg. She is now the wife of a Dr. Willim, a physician in practice at Breslau, and goes by the name of Frau Willim, without even the nobiliary particle of "von." She learnt to know and to love her husband when he was giving medical care and attention to her father, and is a most estimable, though somewhat eccentric woman.

A Danish Prototype for Saxony's Scandals.
The divorce of the ex-crown princess and the circumstances which led thereto are not without precedent, one which I have not seen mentioned being that of the prince who reigned as King Christian VIII of Denmark. Shortly before his accession to the throne his consort, Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, became so infatuated with a French pianist that her husband had no alternative but to divorce her. She was banished by King Frederick VI to Horsens, in Jutland, and was later on permitted to take up her residence in Italy, where she died at Rome, in 1840. It was her only son, King Frederick VII, who was the last king of the senior branch of the house of Oldenburg, and that he inherited some of his mother's traits is shown by the fact that he divorced two royal princesses in turn, before finally contracting a morganatic marriage with a Parisian modiste.

Still Another Elopement.
It was a princess of Tuscany who may be said to have been the cause of the ruin of the historic house of Tuscany, which for so long occupied the Tuscan throne. She was the wife of Cosimo III, Duke of Tuscany, and was a daughter of Gaston of Bourbon, Duke of Orleans. She eloped from Florence with a French dancing master, and after formally renouncing her privileges as royal princess, she was separated legally from her husband. She took up her residence in the convent of Montmartre, near Paris, but behaved there in such a frivolous manner that at length the abbess was forced to expel her, declaring that she could "tolerate more readily the presence of the devil in person than of such

a rebellious and turbulent spirit." Toward the latter part of her life she repented, and entreated in vain the Pope to negotiate a reconciliation between herself and the Duke of Tuscany. Eventually she died in obscurity and poverty at Paris, toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

Overriding War Verdicts.

Quite a number of British officers cashiered during the course of the recent war in South Africa for being concerned in surrenders and disasters of one kind or another, are being restored to the army and rehabilitated. One of the most notable cases is that of Major Lynch Stapleton Cotton, a cousin of Lord Combermere, who was cashiered as the commanding officer of Helvetia in the Transvaal when it surrendered to the Boers. Major Stapleton Cotton, who is a man of about forty-five, and served with distinction in the Afghan and Burmese wars, held Helvetia against an overwhelming force of Boers until fifty of his regiment—the Liverpool—had been killed, 200 others placed hors de combat, and he himself so seriously wounded that he was unable to take any further active part in directing the operations of the defense. Then he only ordered the surrender because he found that the Boers were so commanding his position from Gun Hill, and that he was entirely surrounded.

Out-Herods Herod.

According to all the rules of warfare he had acted well, had surrendered only when hopelessly outnumbered and surrounded, was so ill from the effects of his several wounds that he was unable to defend himself at his trial by court-martial, and was cashiered in deference to foolish orders which attempted to better the great Napoleon's wisdom by placing surrenders outside the possibilities of war.

It is pleasant to be able to relate that Lord Roberts, who decided that the major had been the victim of a gross injustice, took a very active part in his reinstatement. Indeed he overrode the opposition of the secretary of state for war, who never having been under fire himself, is of course particularly severe with all those whom he considers to have been in any way remiss in their military duties in the field.

The present Lord Combermere is still a boy of about sixteen, and his widowed mother is a sister of Sir George Chelmsford. She was previously the wife of C. H. Peel, of Marlbury Hall, and after her union with him had been dissolved by a divorce, she married the late Lord Combermere whose viscountcy was conferred upon his grandfather, the famous general for services in the Peninsula war a hundred years ago.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Unconsidered Trifles.

The Result Below.
The Prince of Darkness—See here, Beelzebub, what's the matter with these sidewalks? Hasn't the usual crop of good intentions come in yet?
Beelzebub—Haven't seen 'em so far, your majesty. The people up above have been so busy casting the coal operators that they haven't had either time or energy for New Year's resolutions.

Current Political Talk.

Defeat of "The Midget."

After all, it has been discovered through a revelation made by the Hon. Montague Lessler that it was not the popularity of the Hon. Tim Sullivan "wid de gang" in the Eighth Congress district of Gotham at the last election which accomplished the defeat of the midget statesman, but rather the fact that the cards were stacked against him by the Hon. John McCullough, the superintendent of elections in New York. When Lessler the diminutive, by one of those political incidents which sometimes occur most unexpectedly, accomplished the defeat of the Hon. Perry Belmont in a contest for Congress to fill a vacancy, and came to Washington, he appreciated the importance of his own being and the great national responsibility which rested upon him, and immediately sprang toward the front of the legislative forum.

In the Limelight.

He did not leap far, it is true, for there were restraining influences which operated in a measure to curb his enthusiasm, but nevertheless his jack-in-the-box performances drew the attention of those who delight in witnessing the antics of comic opera artists. Now the New York member has succeeded in having the full limelight of publicity turned upon him, and is winking under its brilliant glare. In connection with the charges of attempted bribery which he has made, Mr. Lessler declares that the Hon. John McCullough, a former detective and former chief of the New York police, was so indiscreet as to seek to intimidate him with the threat of depriving him of a re-nomination in case he did not vote a certain way on a certain measure; that failing to obtain from him a promise, this unscrupulous detective, now superintendent of elections, pressed a button and set at work the entire election machinery to accomplish the defeat of the Hon. M. Lessler at the polls.

Lessler's Charges.

It was not that the denizens of the river front and of Staten Island so unanimously supported the Hon. Tim D. Sullivan that he carried every election precinct in his district, but the fact that he was too scrupulously honest to be intimidated that he will cease to represent the Eighth district after the 4th of next March. It was somewhat humbling to a great statesman to succumb to one like the Hon. Tim Sullivan after having vanquished one like the Hon. Perry Belmont, but for these facts there are reasons, and reasons which it is not now necessary to state. Now, the Hon. Montague Lessler, defeated, through the mechanism of the Hon. John McCul-

lough, and in ill favor with his party organization, comes forward with the declaration that an effort was made to bribe him by an offer of \$5,000. The chief point open for criticism in this matter is not upon Mr. Lessler, but upon the reckless would-be bribe giver who made such an exorbitant bid.

Swanson's Ambition.

The Hon. Claude Swanson, it is predicted, is soon to announce that he will be a candidate for governor of Virginia at the next election. The mere matter of one overwhelming defeat does not unlimber the courage or stiffen the ambitions of so dauntless a fighter as the present Representative from the Fifth district. Although he entered early and came out late in the last race, Mr. Swanson purposes to get a still earlier start in the forthcoming contest. It is well that he should do so, for already a number of aspirants have signified their intention of making the run, and by the time the flag drops the card will be well filled. There is the Hon. Joseph E. Willard, now Lieutenant governor, with a soldier's record in camp in the late unfriendly tilt with the Dons, and who is backed up by a bank account and an accumulation of worldly possessions which he might be induced to scatter about with a small degree of generosity if he believes that there is a chance for him to succeed the Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague in the statehouse at Richmond.

"Goo-Goo" at Martin.

Already, it is rumored, he is making "goo-goo" eyes at the Hon. Thomas Staples Martin, who is accredited with operating the machine in the Old Dominion, and endeavoring to harmonize his own actions with its movements. Then there is the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, well remembered for his service in the House of Representatives, and popular in the State, who is declared to be casting longing glances at the governor's chair and experiencing a deep-set desire to occupy it. Still another is the Hon. William A. Anderson, now the attorney general of the State, who would be willing to aspire to the governorship in case his health will permit him to make the race, and it has been reported, although denied, that the Hon. William A. Jones, the senior member of the Virginia delegation in Congress, would not refuse the nomination if it were tendered to him. Still, there is not much likelihood of the job being given over to anyone without a lively contest. Hence the Hon. Claude Swanson, believing in the proverb of the early bird, purposes to begin at once in order that he may have better success in the coming struggle than he did in the last, and his official announcement may be looked for at any time.

ASSASSINATION AND A FREE PRESS.

The Cowardly Killing of Editor Gonzales Touches the Vital Rights of the Press of the Country.

The killing of Editor Gonzales was more than murder. Its motive makes it a crime not only against the law of God and the statutes of South Carolina, but a high and menacing crime against the fundamental law of the country, which guarantees "liberty of speech" and "of the press."

Gonzales was assassinated for exercising his clear right publicly to criticize, censure and denounce the public acts of the Tillmans—both uncle and nephew. Whether his criticisms of them were just or unjust is wholly beside the question. He had a right to make and print them however severe they may have been. The laws of libel and of slander provide proper and sufficient remedies for any public man unjustly assailed in a public newspaper.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman was last year a candidate for governor. Gon-

zales impeached his character, his habits, his fitness for the high office he sought. All this the editor had a clear right to do, and it was his duty to do, upon his honest convictions and under a sense of his responsibility to the public. For this Tillman attacked him on the street, and, unarmed and quite defenseless though he was, killed him.

This cowardly crime touches the vital rights of the press of the whole country. South Carolina becomes the scene of a precedent-making trial that is of the highest interest and importance for the entire Union. American journalism, from New York to San Francisco and from Maine to the Gulf, is interested in the violation in this case of the right of the press to discuss, criticize and condemn the public acts of public men, unawed by violence or the fear of it.—New York World.

ARE WARSHIPS GOOD INVESTMENTS?

After Twenty Years' Service the Agamemnon, Costing \$2,500,000, Is Sold as Junk for \$100,000.

A London dispatch states that the British battleship Agamemnon, which was built in 1883, was sold on Tuesday to a firm of metal brokers for \$100,000. The cost of constructing this obsolete warship was \$2,500,000. After twenty years of service the government is glad to get rid of the Agamemnon on almost any terms. So the vessel will be broken up as old iron and sent to the junk shop. The government will get 4 per cent of its original investment; the other 96 per cent is lost.

All the big nations of the world are building warships, putting the money taken from taxpayers in investments which have no permanent value. The modern battleship represents an enormous outlay, and costs more than twice as much as the Agamemnon. Such great progress has been made in naval construction in late years that ships built

in the last decade are now practically out of date. Furthermore, the submarine torpedo boat has introduced an element into warfare which may revolutionize the navies of the world. The submarine vessel has not been perfected yet. It is still in the experimental stage. It may possibly prove a failure. If it should ever realize the expectations of its inventor, however, there will be little use in the future for the stately warships of today. The nations which have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in floating fortresses will find their fleets of no avail against a swarm of submarine torpedo boats. The battleship will no longer be the symbol of power, of irresistible might. The swift cruiser will be of no value except as a commerce destroyer. The ugly little submarine will be the mistress of the sea.—Baltimore Sun.

MONSIGNOR DENNIS O'CONNELL.

The appointment of Monsignor Dennis O'Connell as rector of the Catholic University at Washington is almost a revolution in Catholic affairs, and a great victory for the liberal wing of the church, and at the same time gratifying evidence that the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla have not altogether gone over to the conservative faction. Monsignor O'Connell represents the extreme liberals. He is a protégé of Cardinal Gibbons, was educated under his eye, and almost from a child has been the object of his affectionate interest and solicitude. It was a great blow to Cardinal Gibbons when Monsignor O'Connell was removed from the rectorship of the American College at Rome some years ago because of his liberal tendencies, and that fact gives great present appointment even greater significance. For several years Dr. O'Connell was actually in disgrace owing to the prejudice and hostility of Cardinal Ledochowski, who is now dead, and has strange to say, many of the clergy who went to Rome preferred not to be seen in his company, for fear of prejudicing

their own standing at the Vatican. But this recognition of his ability and learning has brought them all to his side.

Mgr. O'Connell's appointment to the rectorship of the greatest theological school of the Catholic Church of this country is also significant in its bearing upon the educational policy of the Vatican. There has long been a struggle for its control between the liberals and the conservatives. It was started as a liberal institution, Archbishop Keane, its founder, is one of the most liberal of all the prelates in the United States, and was removed from the rectorship some years ago because of his liberal views. Mr. Conaty, his successor and the present rector, is ranked as a conservative, although he is a broad-minded and progressive man. By the appointment of Mgr. O'Connell, however, the authorities of the Vatican permit the university to return to the control of the faction of the church which established and has sustained it, and under him its original progressive policy will be resumed.—W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald.

In the Public Eye.

A monument to Dante is to be erected in Rome on the site occupied by the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, receiving an album and an address. The album contained the signatures of three hundred men and women of note, including the Duchess of Sutherland, Mark Twain, six bishops, and the Master of

Balliol. For eighteen years Miss Cobbe was honorary secretary of the society she founded to oppose vivisection, and for the last four years she has been president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

Prof. G. N. Stewart, who for the last five years has held the chair of physiology in the medical school of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, will succeed Prof. Jacques Loeb, who has come to California, as head of the department of physiology at the Chicago University, April 1.